

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS

To the People of Utah, Delivered at Salt Lake City on Saturday, June 16th, by the Territorial Democratic Convention.

Resolved, That as the convention was not called to make nominations or formulate a platform of principles, it following the adoption of the sentiments of the convention to be presented in the form of an address to the people of Utah.

We, the democrats of Utah, in convention assembled, hereby declare our devotion to the time honored principles of the democratic party as enunciated in the national platform and embodied in the hearts of its members.

We are enthusiastically in favor of equal rights to all and special privileges to none; of the greatest possible liberty to every individual compatible with the public welfare; of the advancement and support of home industries; of the maintenance of local self-government to the fullest right; of the maintenance of a strict construction of the national constitution.

We are in favor of such reform of the tariff as is consistent with the interests of the consumer and the producer, and declare that duties upon foreign imports should be levied upon the luxuries, so far as possible, and not upon the necessities of life, for the purpose of providing revenue for the necessary expenses of government, and not for the support of any class or private enterprise. We are opposed to the bounty system, by which the many are taxed for the enrichment of a few.

We demand the speedy passage of the bill for tariff reform now pending in the senate, including the provision for an income tax by which those large property holders who are best able to bear their just share of the burden of taxation, and who are the cause of the economic depression of the west and the south, are only catch phrases to fool the unsophisticated. They do not mean the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, which is the only true solution of the money problem and the only genuine bimetallic policy.

We denounce the national republican party: For its false pretenses of sudden regard for the people of Utah against whom in its platforms and by extreme legislation it has incited intense hostility from its inception. Its simulated affection is co-existent with the appearance of a possibility of republican support in the territory, and that its support was the only cause of its new attitude. It is the unselfish tendency which the spider feels for the fly.

We denounce the only republican legislature of Utah territory: For its waste of public time and money in vain endeavors to manufacture party capital.

For its opposition to the educational interests of the territory, by refusing to appropriate sufficient funds for the agricultural college and to carry on the university according to the provisions of the constitution, and by creating the institution and requiring the establishment of necessary departments, and also by endeavoring to cripple the public schools in a scheme to take away part of the revenue necessary to their support and divert it for the purpose of giving patronage to benefit private enterprises.

For striving to commit the representatives of the people, in memorials to congress, to gross misrepresentation of facts and egregious blunders in principle.

For defeating legislation which would be for the general interest but not favorable to republican advancement.

For making appropriations, after refusing to give necessary support to the educational institutions and the deaf mute, reform school, insane asylum and kindred institutions, and neglecting to provide sufficient revenue to meet the appropriations inconsiderately made.

The spectacle of republican legislators running away in hot haste to avoid an issue which had raised themselves, evading the officers sent to arrest them and hiding until a republican majority could be assured, thus stopping the progress of public business in the upper house of the legislature and bringing that body into public contempt, was a scene unparalleled in the annals of our country, and exhibits the republican party in an attitude of cowardice and absurdity.

The republican legislature showed more bombast and less capacity, more parsonage and smaller economy, more partisanship and narrower statesmanship than any other legislative assembly in the history of the territory.

We endorse the action of Governor Caleb W. West in the interposition of the veto power vested in him, by law, to prevent the enactment of vicious and partisan measures and insulting and misleading memorials by which the republican legislature would, but for his action, have injured and disgraced the territory. And we recognize in the governor a firm, discreet and able executive, whose influence has been cast on the side of law and order and the public welfare generally.

We cordially endorse the democratic congress and administration: In repealing the obnoxious federal election law and thus promoting the freedom of elections.

In formulating and endeavoring to enact a bill to reform the existing exorbitant system of tariffs.

In revising the pension lists, so that while all persons deserving the aid of the country for services in its defense shall be secured in their rights, impostors and fraudulent pension agents shall not be permitted to further bleed the body politic.

In the exercise of the federal forces to suppress lawlessness where power to do so is clearly vested in the federal authority, and declining to interfere when it would intrude on the rights of a local government.

In the restoration to the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints of its property confiscated under the provisions of congressional law; and we favor the immediate restoration also of the real property so sequestered in view of the now indisputable fact that no pretext remains for charging that the majority of the people of Utah are in opposition to national authority.

In the passage through the house and its report in the senate of a liberal and excellent bill for the admission of Utah as a state on an equal footing with the existing states; and we are in speedy enactment as a measure of simple justice to the oldest and most prosperous of the existing territories.

In the appointment of bona fide residents of the territory to the various offices in the gift of the government instead of men from other sections of the country unfamiliar with our people and the situation of our affairs as was the rule under republican administration.

long career of power, republicans have fostered if not originated the movement upon Washington by thousands of the unemployed. They have interfered with the efforts of the judiciary and the executive in different places to enforce the law. They have encouraged the massing at the seat of government of thousands of homeless men, made desperate by republican legislation, hoping that their presence would embarrass the administration and convey the false impression that the party in power is responsible for thirty years of republican misrule.

In this arraignment we include those local republicans who have endeavored to turn back the tide of poverty which was flowing into the territory.

We deeply sympathize with the distresses of our fellow citizens, the unemployed working people of the country, and particularly of those who are twined in our territory.

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We denounce the false pretenses recently put forth by leaders of the republican party, by which they seek to deceive the voters of the United States into the belief that they are friends to silver by linking it with the heresy of protection. The terms "bimetalism" and "the enlarged use of silver" by which they seek to dazzle the eyes of the west and the south, are only catch phrases to fool the unsophisticated.

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SPOUSE OF A SIOUX PRINCESS.

Charles P. Jordan, Cousin of General Custer and a Typical Border Scout.

The queen of the Sioux is the wife of a white man. Neither of them is or has any reason to be ashamed of it. Red Cloud, without question the greatest Indian chief of this generation, gave her away at the altar on the Sioux reservation. The Sioux queen's husband is Charles P. Jordan, brother of Lieutenant Colonel Jordan, United States Army, a cousin of General Custer and one of the most tried representatives of the government in the Indian country. He bears the honor of being the only white man who was ever elected a member of the Sioux council. In their days of power, before the single white face had been seen west of the Missouri river, the Dakotas (Sioux) were one nation, ruled by one chief. The last of this autocratic dynasty was Old Smoke, who died in 1859 after seeing his people pushed westward and his power curtailed. Although the husband of more than one squaw, he left but one child, a tiny girl, who could hardly coo when Old Smoke got ready to float upward to the happy hunting grounds. When dying, he took her in his arms and named her The Beautiful Woman, and so she has since been known. The Beautiful Woman was a princess. She did not work, but learned of missionaries, scorned dog meat and kept her nails trimmed and her glorious black hair plaited and combed. She grew to womanhood, high spirited, proud and capricious—an ideal squaw. But as no ideal chief came to woo her she scorned an alliance with any common member of the tribe.

Young Jordan, a tall, bright eyed fellow of good education and address, came west as clerk to the Indian agent at Pine Ridge. He fell in love with the princess, and his love was reciprocated by the Sioux maiden. And so they were married by a priest in stole and surplice and with all the formalities of the white man's laws and customs. The big Sioux chiefs came from miles around to attend the wedding, the army officers from the neighboring posts jingled their spurs in the Old Virginia reel, which followed the benediction, and the pretty Sioux queen has since been plain Mrs. Jordan. A boy of black eyed children bless the alliance. Charles P. Jordan, the Sioux queen's husband, has lived on the frontier for many years. He is still in his prime, and his adventures would fill a book—or several of them. He has been scalped, shot full of arrows, has been tortured and even condemned to death by the hostiles. Thirty miles from Rosebud agency he has a fine farm and stock ranch, well wooded with oak, elm, ash and box elder. There is a big orchard of cultivated fruits close by and a series of artificial dunes down the valley, in which the boys are encouraged to construct their own peculiar fortifications.

—Sioux City Journal.

Crazed Engineers.

Insanity is very frequent among railway employees. Two dramatic illustrations can be mentioned. There is living in New Jersey, not far from Philadelphia, a man who for many years was the foremost passenger engineer between New York and Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania railroad. He ran all the specials and best trains, and in 10 years never had an accident. One night in the gleam of the headlight he saw a woman. He had only time to see her hands raised and to hear her cry, and before he could put his hand upon the lever he felt a jerk under the wheels and knew that all was over. Since that night he has never been on an engine.

For months he did not sleep and later became gradually insane, but only on the one point of seeing and hearing the woman his engine killed. Now he goes about harmlessly and aimlessly, but he has to be kept away from railroads, and in his fitful sleep he awakes with cries and paroxysms of horror. The other case is that of a man who was conductor of a train on the Camden and Amboy, whose train had an accident. He came out all right himself, but it preyed so upon his mind that one night he left his home, and going to the point where the accident occurred, threw himself in front of a passing train, receiving injuries from which he died.

—Philadelphia Times.

The Latest in Letter Writers.

An enterprising country publisher, who has remarked that immense numbers of people suffer from an almost unconquerable repugnance to letter writing, has prepared a special card for the use of lazy correspondents. The back of the card is divided lengthwise into 10 unequal spaces, and the names of the relatives to be written are spured by the following suggestive headings, one of which is conspicuously printed to the left of each of the divisions: 1. Date. 2. Excuse for not having written sooner. 3. State of health—(a) of self, (b) of family. 4. The writer's recent experience. 5. News. 6. Family gossip. 7. Questions to be answered in your next. 8. Love to —. 9. Love from —. 10. Signature.—London Tit-Bits.

Bewildering.

"What has become of that man who used to call here so often to see you?" asked Mrs. Eastside of her house servant, a rather good looking girl.

"He doesn't come any more to see me since he got married," was the sad reply.

"Oh, he has got married, has he? Whom did he marry?"

"Me."—Texas Sittings.

Condensed Correspondence.

Many Philadelphians upon arriving abroad make use of the cable code. The first message usually received by friends and the one that gives the most pleasure is that containing the word "ablation," which means arrived safe and well; good voyage.—Amelia.

It is supposed that the fashion among women of reading the final pages of a novel first is due to their predilection for the last word.—Boston Transcript.

W. P. BAYES of 2405, Jones street, Omaha, Neb., says of Parks' Sure Cure: "My wife has been constitutionally weakened for years. Tried everything, fruitlessly. My druggist's persuasion, backed by his guarantee, induced me to buy a bottle of Parks' Sure Cure. The results are truly wonderful. Parks' Sure Cure for the Liver and Kidneys is a positive specific for the disease of Women. Sold by Smoot Drug company.

Houses for Rent.

OFFICIAL RED TAP.

The Remarkable Journeys of a Light-weight \$20 Goldpiece.

Some weeks ago, in performance of his duty, Public Printer Benedict expressed a quantity of waste gold leaf to the Philadelphia mint, with the request that its value be returned to him in gold coin. He did not advertise the gold leaf for sale, as he might have done, but preferred to deal with Uncle Sam direct. In a few days he received by express from the mint for the waste gold leaf several bags of gold coin, the value of which was \$1,619.54. He acknowledged its receipt and at once sent it to the treasury department to be placed to the credit of the miscellaneous receipts of the treasury.

The gold coin continued in the bags received from the mint was taken out by the treasurer and counted and weighed, as the law prescribes. Out of the \$1,619.54 one \$20 goldpiece, according to the treasury scales, was exactly \$1.25 light. Treasurer Morgan wrote the public printer to that effect and requested that he at once forward \$1.25 to make good the shortage of the \$20 goldpiece.

The public printer did not propose to pay the \$1.25 out of his own pocket, so he wrote to Superintendent Townsend of the Philadelphia mint, informing him that one \$20 goldpiece was short \$1.25 and to please forward that amount. This was done. In his letter containing the \$1.25 shortage Superintendent Townsend expressed regret that the public printer had not returned the original \$20 goldpiece.

Mr. Benedict on receiving the \$1.25 sent it to the treasury department and got a receipt for it. This, he thought, would close the transaction. But it didn't. The treasury officials, it seems, were not satisfied. Several days afterward the public printer received the \$20 goldpiece stamped across its face "light \$1.25," with the request that he return to the department \$18.75, so as to make his account balance, the department having received \$1.25. This was a surprise to the public printer, but as he was dealing with government officials he thought he could stand the racket if they could. He sent the light \$20 goldpiece to the Philadelphia mint, with the request that they forward Treasurer Morgan a certified draft for \$18.75.

After a lapse of nearly a week he received a communication from Superintendent Townsend stating that he had weighed the disputed coin, and that he found a shortage of but 1 cent, and requested the public printer to return to him the 25 cents he had paid in excess.

A demand was made by the treasury for 25 cents. It was refused, and in turn Public Printer Benedict forwarded it to the mint.

This ended the transaction, but the question arises, Who made good the shortage in the \$20 goldpiece? Did the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia make the shortage good out of his own pocket, or was it charged to the government? And, again, if the officials of the mint weigh the gold coin, as the law requires, how is it possible for a light coin to get out, and must not something be wrong with the scales used by the treasury department? The treasury officials stamped the gold \$1.25 light. The mint people say it is not \$1.25 light. Had this matter occurred with private individuals instead of government officials the private individual would no doubt have had to pocket the loss.—Washington Post.

A Careful Father.

"Look here," said the parent to the schoolteacher, "I see that one of the lines in my boy's copybook is, 'Less haste, more speed.'"

"Yes."

"And here's another that reads, 'The longest way round is the shortest way home.'"

"Yes."

"Well, I want it stopped. I don't want those moldy proverbs festooned around his intellect. I'm educating him for business, not the United States senate."—Washington Star.

MRS. W. J. FAHEY of Le Roy, N. Y., says: "Have tried fifty cough cures. Park's Cough Syrup is the only one that helped me. I know it is the best Cough Remedy." Sold by Smoot Drug company.

1894. Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Bazar is a journal for the home. It gives the latest and latest information about fashions, and its numerous illustrations, Paris designs, and pattern-street appointments are indispensable to the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor, in its weekly issue everything is included which is of interest to women. The serials for 1894 will be written by William Black and Walter Besant. Short stories will be written by Mary E. Wilkins, Maria Louise Foltz, Ruth McKenney Stuart, Marion Harland, and others. Outdoor sports and indoor games, social entertainment, embroidery, and other interesting topics will receive constant attention. A new series is promised of "Coffee and Tea" pieces.

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Provo City Market.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Wheat, per bushel, 80c to 70c Oats, per bushel, 25c to 20c Barley, per cwt, 10c to 10c Butter, per lb, 20c to 20c Chickens, each, 25c to 25c Eggs, per doz, 10c to 10c Alfalfa seed, per lb, 8c to 8c Beans, per lb, old, 10c to 10c Dried peaches, per lb, 5c to 5c Apples, per bushel, 10c to 10c Potatoes, per bushel, 8c to 8c Onions, old, per lb, 5c to 5c Beef, per lb, 10c to 10c Pork, per lb, 10c to 10c Mutton, per lb, 10c to 10c Veal, per lb, 10c to 10c Hay, wild, per ton, 15.00 to 15.00 Cabbage, per lb, 1c to 1c Raspberries per qt, 8c to 10c Blackberries per qt, 8c to 10c String beans per qt, 8c to 10c Apples, per bushel, 10c to 10c Peaches, per bushel, 10c to 10c Pears, 10c to 10c

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Effective April 29, 1894.

Train No. 2 leaves Provo 9:26 a. m. Salt Lake 8:05 a. m. Arrive at Pueblo 6:30 a. m. Colorado Springs 7:51 a. m. Denver 10:30 a. m. Train No. 4 leaves Provo 9:35 p. m. Arrive at Pueblo 6:25 p. m. Colorado Springs 8:00 p. m. Denver 10:30 p. m.

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THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY OF THE WORLD.

CURRENT TIME TABLE. In Effect April 29, 1894.

LEAVE PROVO FOR EAST AND SOUTH.

No. 2. For Grand Junction and points East. 9:26 a. m. No. 4. For Grand Junction and points East. 9:35 p. m. No. 6. For Springfield, Spanish Fork, Payson and Panguitch. 9:35 p. m. LEAVE PROVO FOR WEST.

No. 1. For Salt Lake, Ogden, Ammon, and points West. 11:55 a. m. No. 3. For Salt Lake, Ogden, Ammon, and points West. 10:17 p. m. No. 5. For American Fork, Lehi, and points West. 9:26 a. m. No. 7. For American Fork, Lehi, and points West. 9:35 p. m. ARRIVE AT PROVO FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

No. 1. From Denver, Grand Junction and points East. 11:55 a. m. No. 3. From Springfield, Spanish Fork, Payson and Panguitch. 9:26 a. m. ARRIVE AT PROVO FROM WEST.

No. 2. From California, Ogden, Salt Lake, Lehi and Am. Fork. 9:26 a. m. No. 4. From California, Ogden, Salt Lake, Lehi and Am. Fork. 9:35 p. m. No. 6. From Salt Lake, Lehi and American Fork. 9:35 p. m. (The only line to Ogden and Denver without change. Free reclining chair cars on through trains. Through Sleeping cars, Pullman, Kansas City, Chicago and San Francisco, salt water equipment, safety and comfort, C. H. ALLEY, Agent, Provo.

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